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organism] Asins sastavs un ta nozime cilveka organisma. Riga,
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Riga, Zinatne, 1965. 268 p. [In Latvian]   (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AT6033600   SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/001/0083/0097

AUTHOR: Paal, Zoltan--Pal, Z. (Doctor; Budapest); Foldiak, Gabor--Fel'diak, G.
(Doctor; Budapest)

ORG: Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum and Natural Gas, Veszprem

TITLE: Some problems in the reaction kinetics and mechanism of hydrocarbon oxidation
promoted by electric discharge in heterogeneous phase

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chemica, v. 47, no. 1, 1966, 83-97

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction kinetics, oxidation, electric discharge, hydrocarbon

ABSTRACT: A silent
electric discharge promotes heterogeneous surface reactions in the pre-
sence of high-energy radiation. The processes taking place in the oxi-
dation of paraffin oil below 100°C (where the reaction has no chain cha-
racter) and above 100°C (where the initiation by discharge is tempera-
ture-independent and is followed by thermal chain propagation) were
described. The products of discharge-initiated oxidation were compared
with those of thermal processes. The authors thank Senior Scientific Collaborator
T. Balint for his contribution. The authors also thank Academician, Professor
Mikhau Froynd, Director of the Hungarian Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum
and Natural Gas for active support in this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures,
2 formulas and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 34,669]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 30Jan65 / ORIG REF: 005 / SOV REF: 010
OTH REF: 004
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Planning designs for the textile industry. Biuletyn Wzor. p. 13. (PRZEMYSL WLOKIENNICZY,
Lodz, Vol. 7, no. 9/10, Sept./Oct. 1953.)

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"The Role of Pathology in the Internal Environment of the Organism in the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Allergic Dermatoses."

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/2 Dermatology Feb 59

392. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PATHOLOGICAL STATES OF INTERNAL ORGANS IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND THE TREATMENT OF SOME ALLERGIC DERMATOSES (Russian text) - Feldman A.A., Tulberman D.G., Rozental A.S., Goloborodko G.P., Gurfinkel M.B. and Denisyuk T.S. Odessa - SOVREMENNYE VOPROSY DERMATOLOGII (Kiev) 1957 (154-160) Tables 1

Various diseases of internal organs were discovered in 97 out of 140 patients suffering from dyshidrotic affections of the soles and palms accompanied by eczematous lesions of other skin sites and in 27 out of 37 patients with infected eczemata. Liver disease was found in 66 cases, cardiovascular abnormalities in 40, diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in 30, endocrine dysfunction in 20, and diseases of CNS in 13. Eosinophilia was present in 78 and raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate in 101 patients. In experiments, renal lesions were induced in 28 rabbits (subcutaneous injection of uranium nitrate) and hepatic lesions in 25 (intrahepatic injection of 1 ml. of 2% formaldehyde); another group of 30 were subjected to partial bilateral adrenalectomy under general anaesthesia. Blood and urine investigations and histological and histochemical examination of skin showed the following changes: In the presence of renal lesion the skin content of residual nitrogen was markedly increased and that of sugar and glycogen slightly diminished. In the presence of a hepatic lesion the sugar content of the skin was increased (by 50-70%), residual nitrogen was increased and glycogen was notably reduced. In the skin of adrenalectomized animals the residual nitrogen content was increased and that of sugar and glycogen diminished. In all cases inflammatory exudative reaction of the skin was noted. The most marked degenerative changes were observed in the skin of animals with renal lesions. Seventeen rabbits with renal lesions, 19 with hepatic lesions, 20 subjected previously to partial bilateral adrenalectomy and 40 healthy animals were experimentally sensitized to normal horse serum by subcutaneous injection (2 ml.) every five days until the appearance of Arthus' phenomenon. This occurred in 29 controls and all experimental animals (with lesions of internal organs) after 5-7 injections, while in the case of animals with hepatic lesions Arthus' phenomenon appeared after 2-3 injections and was more marked. Hypererglc condition of the skin is thus connected with pathological lesions of internal organs.   Mashkilleison Jr - Moscow (S)

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33027

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Sbor. trud. Inst. stroi. mekh. AN URSR no.15:40-56 '51. (MIRA 11:4)
(Elastic plates and shells)

AYZERMAN, M.A.; KALISH, G.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent; FEL'DBAUM, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BLOKH, Z.Sh., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SOKOLOV, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Introduction in the dynamics of the automatic control of engines] Vvedenie v dinamiku avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1950. 150 p.   (MIRA 14:4)
         (Automatic control)   (Engines)

86788

16.9500 (1631, 1132, 134)

S/142/60/000/003/001/017
E192/E482

AUTHOR: Fel'dbaum, A.A.

TITLE: New Principles of Automatic Control. Part 1

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
             1960, No.3, pp.299-308

TEXT: This article is the abridged version of the lecture read
at the Faculty of Automatics and Computer Techniques of the Moscow
"Order of Lenin" Power Engineering Institute in October 1959.
The theory of communications and control studies the transmission
of signals through various systems and the processes which the
signals undergo in these systems.   In general, a system has an
input U and an output X (see Fig.1).   In the case of, for
instance, a technological process, U represents the parameters of
the raw material and the form of the process, while X represents
the production parameters.   Various similar examples of control
processes can be given.   The simplest type of an automatic
control system is the so-called open-loop system (such as shown in
Fig.2).   Here O is the control object,   Y is a control device
which produces a control signal U,   X is the quantity obtained

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New Principles of Automatic Control. Part 1

at the output of the object.   In the open-loop system,   U is
independent of the run of the process and it is predetermined by a
certain programme.   The system of Fig.2 is subject to a noise
signal F which also affects the object.   A more complex type
of automatic control is shown in Fig.3.   Here the quantity X is
maintained constant and equal to a given value X_o.   The control
portion of the system compares X with X_o and operates as
follows: (a) if $X \leqslant X_o$,   U is so changed that X is increased;
(b) if $X > X_o$ the parameter U is changed in such a way as to
reduce X .   If a perturbation (noise) F   changes X, the effect
of U is such as to restore the equality $X = X_o$.   This system can
be referred to as the automatic stabilizing system.   The so-called
automatic search systems (or self-adjusting systems) represent a
further degree of complexity in automatic control.   A system of
this type is illustrated in Fig.4, where the controlling device Y
performs tests U_n,   analyses their results and evaluates the
necessary operating signal U_p such that the output quantity X of
the system fulfills the required conditions.   The motion or

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New Principles of Automatic Control. Part 1

operation of a system can be represented in the phase space (as shown in Fig.6). It is assumed that $x_1 ... x_n$ are the quantities which determine the state of the system (coordinates of the system). In a rectangular system with coordinates x_i, a point M_0 corresponds to a given state of the system. The change of state of the system in the phase space is represented by the number of the mapping point S along a certain trajectory $M_0 M_1$. On the basis of Fig.6 (and also Fig.7) it is possible to explain the operation of the so-called optimizing systems. An example of such a system is shown in Fig.8. Here P represents a unit having a switching characteristic $\sigma = \text{sign } \varphi$. If $\varphi > 0$, a quantity $\sigma = +1$ is obtained at the output of P; this is applied to the input of the object O; if $\varphi < 0$ a quantity $\sigma = -1$ is applied to the input of the object. The system is optimal as regards its operating speed. The problems of this type can be encountered in various systems, in particular in chemical reactors. The problem of a reactor is considered in some detail. A certain class of objects which are described by equations of the type

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New Principles of Automatic Control, Part 1

$$dx_i/dt = f_i(x_1 \ldots x_n, u_1 \ldots u_r) \left.\vphantom{\begin{array}{c}1\\1\end{array}}\right\}$$
$$i = 1, \ldots n$$

$\qquad$ (2)

can be analysed by the so-called maximum method which was devised
by L.C.Pontryagin, V.G.Boltyanskiy and R.V.Gamkrelidze (Ref.6, 7
and 8). In Eq.(2) $x_1 \ldots x_n$ are the coordinates of the objects
and $u_1 \ldots u_r$ are the control signals. Eq.(2) can be simplified
by introducing vectors $\bar{f}$, $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{u}$; these are defined by Eq.(3).
The object can be represented as shown in Fig.10, where $\bar{u}$ is the
input vector of the object and $\bar{x}$ is its output vector. Eq.(2)
can therefore be written as Eq.(4) where $\bar{u}$ represents the control
vector. The problem consists of determining such a vector function
$\bar{u} = u(t)$ for which the translation of the system from a state M_0
into a state M_K is completed in the minimum time. The problem
can be solved by introducing an auxiliary system of equations with
variables ϕ_i; this system is represented by Eq.(6); an
auxiliary function H defined by Eq.(7) is also introduced.
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E192/E482

New Principles of Automatic Control.   Part 1

R.Bellman (Ref.9 to 13) developed the method of dynamic
programming.   The essence of this method is explained by means of
an example where the object is described by Eq.(8).   This is
assumed to be an equation of the first degree and that the initial
condition is $x(t = 0) = x_0$.   The problem consists of finding a
control function u(t) such that the integral given by Eq.(9) is a
minimum.   The above variation methods give the possibility of
solving complex problems, determining optimum processes and
synthesizing optimizing systems.   Depending on the quantity which
is minimized, the optimizing systems can be divided into 3 groups:
(a) uniformly optimizing systems;   (b) statistically optimizing
systems;   (c) mini-maximum optimizing systems.   The systems with
optimum control speed belong to the first group.   The systems of
the second group are optimizing in the statistical sense, that is
they give an average optimization.   The systems of the third group
are characterized by the fact that they produce the best result in
the worst case.   There are 12 figures and 13 references:
8 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet.
Card 5/6

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E192/E482

New Principles of Automatic Control.   Part 1

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra avtomatiki i telemekhaniki
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta
(Department of Automatics and Telemechanics of
Moscow "Order-of-Lenin" Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1960

Card 6/6

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Prinimali uchastiye: YANDOLOVSKII, N.A., inzh., INOZEMTSEVA,
K.N., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, A.A., inzh.; KOVALEVA, Z.I., ekonomist

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problems of methodology.] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' stroi-
tel'stva novykh zheleznodorozhnykh linii: voprosy metodiki.
Moskva, Transport, 1965. 111 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-
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FEL'DMAN, A.A.

Using geophysical methods in searching for gold-ore depostis of
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Sechenov-Pashutin's phenomenon in inhibition of the cerebral cortex
in man. Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.1:12-17 Ja-F '56.   (MIRA 10:1)

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MAKARCHENKO, A.F., akademik, red.; PRIKHOD'KOVA, Ye.K., prof.,
red.; SKLYAROV, Ya.P., prof., red.; TORSKAYA, I.V., kand. biol.
nauk, red.; FEL'DMAN, A.B., prof., red.; FILIPPOVA, A.G., kand.
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Reviewed by O.B. Fel'dman. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 8 no.3:421-422
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FIELDMAN, A. B.

BARANOV, A.F., redaktor; BIZYUKIN, D.D., redaktor; VAKHNIN, M.I., otvetstven-
nyy redaktor toma, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; VEDENISOV, B.N.,
redaktor; IVLIYEV, I.V., redaktor; MOSHCHUK, I.D., redaktor; RUDOY, Ye.F.,
glavnyy redaktor; SOKOLINSKIY, Ia.I., redaktor; SOLOGUBOV, V.N., redaktor;
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zhener; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; BELENKO,
K.M., dotsent; BORISOV, D.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
ZHIL'TSOV, P.N., inzhener; ZBAR, N.R., inzhener; IL'YENKOV, V.I., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZAKOV, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
KRAYZMER, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOTLYARENKO, N.F., dotsent,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAYSHEV, P.V., professor, kandidat tekh-
nicheskikh nauk; MARKOV, M.V., inzhener; NELEPETS, V.S., dotsent, kandi-
dat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent; ORLOV, N.A., inzhener;
PETROV, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIVKO, G.M., inzhener; PO-
GODIN, A.M., inzhener; RAMLAU, P.N., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; ROGINSKIY, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RYAZANTSEV, B.S.,
laureat Stalinskoy premii, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
SHARSKIY, A.A., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, A.B., inzhener; SHASTIN, V.A.,
laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener; SHUR, B.I., inzhener; GONCHUKOV,
V.I., inzhener, retsenzent; NOVIKOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; AFA-
NAS'YEV, Ye.V., laureat Stalinskoy premii, retsenzent;

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zhelez-
nodorozhnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and
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kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KUT'IN, I.M., dotsent, kandi-
dat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LEONOV, A.A., inzhener, retsenzent;
SEMENOV, N.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; CHER-
NYSHEV, V.B., inzhener, retsenzent; VALUYEV, G.A., inzhener, retsenzent;
METTAS, N.A., laureat Stalinskoy premii, inzhener, retsenzent; NOVI-
KOV, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent;
POGODIN, A.M., inzhener, retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsen-
zent; PIVOVAROV, A.L., inzhener, retsenzent; POGODIN, A.M., inzhener,
retsenzent; KHODOROV, L.R., inzhener, retsenzent; SHUPLOV, V.I., kan-
didat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KLYKOV, A.F., inzhener, retsen-
zent; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Technical handbook for railroad men] Tekhnicheskii spravochnik zhe-
leznodoroshnika. Vol. 8. [Signaling, central control, block system, and
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Class $21a^2$, 36_{22}, No. 102801. Fel'dman, A. B. and Gertsik, Z. A.
Method of Multiplexed HF Telephone Currents.

For raising the stability of channel operation when telephoning on one
frequency band in both directions of transmission, it is suggested that the
terminal offices use a mixture of carrier frequencies from modulator and
demodulator oscillators, ensuring the displacement of the transmitting and
receiving band.

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FEL'DMAN, A.B.

FEL'DMAN, A.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

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kand. tekhn. nauk; KOZLOV, Lev Nikolayevich, inzh.; KRUMIN, Ye.A.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POZDNYAKOV, L.G., inzh., retsenzent;
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multiplexing apparatus of cable communication lines in a.c.
railroad districts. Trudy TSNII MPS no. 265:83-94 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

FEL'DMAN, A.B., inzh.

Interference generated by railroads with d.c. traction in overhead communication lines. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 9 no.6:11-15 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

FEL'DMAN, A.G.

new design of grooved cylinders. Tekst.prom. 19 no.10:42-44
0 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Zam.nachal'nika laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'
skogo instituta po normalizatsii v mashinostroyenii.
(Cotton spinning machinery)

FEL'DMAN, A.G.

Calculation of physiological tremor spectrum based on data
of the motor unit work. Biofizik. 9 no.6:726-730 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

ASATRYAN, D.G.; FEL'DMAN, A.G.

Functional adjustment of the nervous system in controlling movements
or preserving stationary posture. Biofizika 10 no.5:837-846 '65.

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

(MIRA 18:10)

FEL'DMAN, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; CHISTYAKOV, V.O., red.

    [Radon waters of Belaya TSerkov'] Bilotserkivs'ki ra-
donovi vody. Kyiv, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 42 p.
                                 (MIRA 19:1)

TSAREV, A.I., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, A.I., inzh.; GROBOV, P.A., inzh.

Measuring thermal stresses on the surface layer of reinforced
concrete structures. Gidr.stroi. 34 no.11:27-30 N '63.(MIRA 17:3)

FEL'DMAN, A. I.

Malt kiln with mobile beds; abstract. Perm. 1 spirt. prom. No.5;
41 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

FEI.'DMAN, A.I.

Plate pasteurizer and heat exchanger. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 30 no.6:
23-24 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 11331-67   EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)/EWP(v)   ₩/DJ
SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0173/0174

ACC NR: AP6035921

INVENTOR: Gurevich, E. Z.; Tyvorskaya, R. I.; Fel'dman, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Self-sealing control valve. Class 47, No. 187464

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 173-174

TOPIC TAGS: valve, rotating seal, FLOW CONTROL

ABSTRACT: The proposed control valve contains a housing and a disk shut-off element and a seat, which are positioned perpendicular to the liquid flow. To simplify the
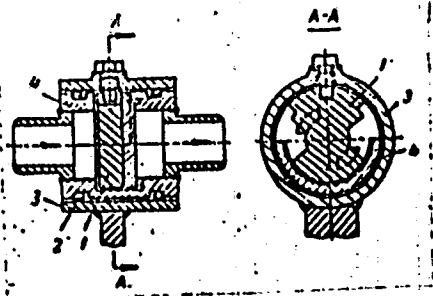

Fig. 1. Self-sealing valve

1 - Shut-off element; 2 - seal; 3 - rotating sleeve; 4 - valve housing.

UDC: 621.646.47: :621.646.621

Card 1/2

FEL'DMAN, Aleksandr Isidorovich

Diseases of the Ear.

DECEASED

C/1964

1964

SHKOP, Ya.F.; FEL'DMAN, A.I.

    [Equipment for malt production] Oborudovanie solodoven-
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn.
informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1963. 27 p.
                             (MIRA 17:9)

FELDMAN, A.I.

Apparatus for washing piping and hose. Spirt.prom. 29 no.1:39.

(Germany, West—Breweries—Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 16:2)

FEL'DMAN, A.I.

Unit for continuous beer cooking and brewing. Spirt. prom. 28
no.6:43-44 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

FEL'DMAN, A. I.

Malt elevator (from "Brauwelt," No. 6/7, 1962). Spirt. prom.
28 no.8:37 '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

(London—Brewing industry—Equipment and supplies)

KOPERIN, Vladislav Vladimirovich; YUSHKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; NAUMOV,
Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; TUROVSKIY, Petr Borisovich; Prinimal
uchastiye FEL'DMAN, A.K., inzh. KORELIN, D.S., red.; MIKHAYLOVA,
L.G., red.Izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the assembly of technological equipment in the enter-
prises of the pulp and paper industry] Spravochnik po montazhu
tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia predpriiatii tsselliulozno-
bumazhnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 259 p.
                                                (MIRA 14:4)
1. Trest Soyuzprombummontazh (for Fel'dman).
      (Paper industry--Equipment and supplies)

YUSHKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; NAUMOV, Vasiliy Grigor'yevich; FEL'DMAN, Akim Konstantinovich; GOLOVKO, Ye.M., red.

[Repair of the technological equipment of woodpulp and paper enterprises] Remont tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia tselliulozno-bumazhnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 120 p. (MIRA 18:9)

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.

Removing the bitter taste from citrus products. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,160,
Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10150 '53)

Biochemical transformations of flavanone glucosides of citrus fruits. A. T. Marsh and A. L. Fel'dman (Canning X., Odessa). Biokhimiya 15, 280-9(1960).— The bitter taste of tangerine juice caused by the glucoside naringin can be eliminated by enzymic fermentation, as follows: To a L. of juice, add 6 ml. of a peroxidase ext. (horse-radish, radish, garlic, cabbage, apple), 25 ml. of 0.085% H₂O₂, 0.25 g. ascorbic acid, and 0.25 g. citric acid. Heat the tangerine juice to 75°, in order to dissolve all the naringin, and cool to 45° before adding the enzyme mixt. The bitter taste of tangerine juice can be almost completely removed by the fermentation method.

H. Priestley

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; KROTOV, Ye.G.; KAGAN, I.S.; MARKH, Z.A.

Causes of the darkening of pickled pasteurized cabbage and a
method of preserving its natural color. Kons.i ov.prom. 12
no.8:14-16 Ag '57.   (MLRA 10:10)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti (for Markh, Fel'dman, Krotov). 2. Ukrainskiy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti
(for Kagan; Markh, Z.A.)
                         (Cabbage--Preservation)

KARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.

Dehydrogenases in tomatoes [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia
22 no.6:929-932 N-D '57.   (MIRA 11:2)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
            (DEHYDROGENASES, determination,
              in tomatoes (Rus))
            (TOMATOES,
              dehydrogenase determ. (Rus))

Country   : USSR
Category   : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.   M

Abs Jour   : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24897

Author   : Fel'dman, A. L.
Inst   : Odessa Genetico-Selection Institute.
Title   : A Recent Tomato Variety for the Can Industry.

Orig Pub   : Kohserven. i.ovoshchesush. prom-st', 1958,
              No. 8, 34-35

Abstract   : Concerning the variety Odessa 19, developed by
              the Odessa Genetico-Selection Institute by means
              of crossing the varieties Chudorynok and Brekodey.
              The variety is characterized by a large yield, a
              high content of solid substances, sugars and as-
              corbic acid.

Card   : 1/1

FEL'DMAN, A.L., kand.tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Keeping quality of tomatoes in storage.   Trudy OTIPiKhP no.2:53-63
'59.   (MIRA 13:9)
(Tomatoes--Storage)

MARKH, A.T., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FEL'DMAN, A.L. kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent;
    KAGAN, I.S.; kand.tekhn.nauk; KROTOV, Ye.G.; kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKH,
    Z.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TERTILOVA, A.G., assistent

    Factors responsible for the darkening of pickled pasteurized cabbage.
    Trudy OTIPiKhP 9 no.2:3-19 '59.   (MIRA 13:9)

    1. Kafedra biokhimii i mikrobiologii Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo
    instituta pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti i Ukrainskiy
    nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservoy promyshlennosti.
                        (Cabbage)

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; KAGAN, I.S.; LYASHCH, D.Yu.

Improving the quality of preserved cauliflower. Kons. i ov. prom.
14 no.9:15-17 S '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

1.Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti (for Markh, Fel'dman). 2.Ukrainskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy promyshlennosti (for Kagan,
Lyashch).
                    (Cauliflower--Preservation)

FEL'DMAN, A.L.

Effect of growth conditions on the biochemical properties of cauli-
flower. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:28-32 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii i mikrobiologii Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo
instituta pishchevoy i kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
             (Cauliflower)

MARKH, A.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; GLOBINA, N.N.

Vitaminizing preserved juices and stewed fruits. Kons.i ov.prom.
16 no.1:7-9 Ja '61.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
      (Fruit--Preservation)   (Vitamins)

MARKH, O.T.; FEL'DMAN, A.L.; ZOZULEVICH, B.V.

Vitaminization of some food products. Khar.prom. no.1:72-75
Ja-Mr '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
          (Food additives)   (Vitamins)

FEL'DMAN, A.L.; LYI-I [Liu-i]

Effect of cultivation practices on the biochemical properties
of tomatoes and white head cabbage. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
pishch.tekh. no.4:20-24 '62.   (MIRA 15:11)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti, kafedra biokhimii i mikrobiologii.
                    (Tomatoes--Fertilizers and manures)
                    (Cabbage--Fertilizers and manures)

PAVLOVSKIY, Petr Yevgen'yevich, dots.; PAL'MIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich,
dots.; DEMIN, N.N., doktor biol. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
FEL'DMAN, A.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent;
KUZIN, A.M., red.; KOSSOVA, O.N., red.; SATAROVA, A.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry of meat and meat products] Biokhimiia miasa
i miasoproduktov. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1963. 324 p.
                                        (MIRA 16:4)
1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Kuzin).
        (MEAT) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

FEL'DMAN, A.L.; GUSAR, Z.D.; KATSEVICH, A.I.

Preparation of canned plums from the Early Siniukha variety.
Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.9:8-9 S '63.   (MIRA 16:9)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy i kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
                              (Fruit, Canned)

KOZLOV, A.I., inzh.;FEL'DMAN, A.M., inzh.

Unit with hydraulic clamps for press-fitting of bushings and
riveting of excavator buckets. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4
no.11:31-32 N '59   (MIRA 13:3)
        (Excavating machinery) (Rivets and riveting)

FEL'DMAN, A.M.; DANILOV, A.A.

Automatic step-by-step conveyor. Mashinostroitel' no.7:5 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

SHUSTEF, Frida Maksovna; FEL'DMAN, Aleksandr Markovich; GUREVICH,
    Vladimir Yuŝelevich; MALYAVKO, L.T., red.; ZHUK, V.N.,
    tekhn. red.

["Olympic" mathematical problems] Sbornik olimpiadnykh za-
dach po matematike. Pod red.F.M.Shustef. Minsk, Gos.
uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. BSSR, 1962. 82 p.
                                        (MIRA 16:7)
    (White Russia—Mathematics—Study and teaching)

SHUSTEF, Frida Maksovna; FEL'DMAN, Aleksandr Markovich; GUREVICH,
Vladimir Yudelevich; STARINSKAYA, Z.V., red.

[Collection of problems for "Mathematical Olympics"]
Sbornik olimpiadnykh zadach po matematike. Minsk, Na-
rodnaia asveta, 1965. 82 p.   (MIRA 18:12)

FEL'DMAN, A. F. and MURZIN, L. G.

Stakhanovskie metody ekonomii topliva. 3 dopoln. 1 perer. izd. Moskva
Transzheldorizdat, 1945. 186, (2) p. illus., diagrs.

Stakhanov methods of saving fuel.

MH

DLC: TJ607.M8   1945

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress,
     1953.

Fel'dman, A. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Petroleum   21 May 51

"Catalytic Activity and Selective Effect of Aluminum Silicate Catalysts" A. P. Ballod,
I. V. Patsevich, A. S. Fel'dman, A. V. Frost, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXVIII, No 3, pp 509-512

Ability of active part of Al silicate, which is acidic, to dissoc under formation of
H-ions is essential for catalytic activity and transference of H atoms. In cracking
(dealkylation) of cumene and hydrogenation of the formed propene through hydrogen
redistribution, no selective effect with ref to any of the stages arises on poison-
ing of the catalyst with NaOH or $Ca(OH)_2$. This shows active centers for cracking and
H transference are identical. Sp surface of the catalyst remains unchanged. Consequent-
ly, poisoning is due to replacement of H-ions with Na or Ca-ions.

186T14

15.8116   2209

AUTHORS: Lyashenko, I. N., Nametkin, N. S., Polak, N. S.,
Topchiyev, A. V., Fel'dman, A. S., Chernysheva, T. I.

TITLE: Catalytic and radiation polymerization and copolymerization
of allylhydridesilane derivatives

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 6, 1961, 833-840

TEXT: Unsaturated polymers with silicon-carbon links of the type
$RCH=CHSiR_2H$ have lately become of great importance. Using platinized
carbon, the authors obtained the polymers: $-SiCH_2CH_2SiCH_2CH_2Si-$ and
$-SiCH_2CH_2CH_2SiCH_2CH_2CH_2Si-$. In the present study, diethylallylsilane (I),
ethylphenylallylsilane (II), ethyldiallylsilane (III) and triallylsilane
(IV) were polymerized at atmospheric pressure catalytically and by the
radiation method and copolymerized with acrylonitrile and styrene.
Benzoyl peroxide was used as initiator, platinized carbon as catalyst and
β and γ rays for irradiation. On heating for 30 min, (IV) polymerized to
a white, powdery substance; (III) on heating for 10 hr at 150-200°C with.

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23763

S/190/61/003/006/006/019
B110/B216

Catalytic and radiation polymerization...

the initiator yielded a white, brittle substance; (II) with the initiator yielded a highly viscous liquid and (I) did not polymerize. The polymerizates of (III) and (IV) were insoluble in most organic solvents. The substituents of the alkenylsilane derivatives affect initiated (A) and radiation (B) polymerization in the same way. According to the type of radical linked to the silicon atom, the polymerizates are oily or solid substances. The tendency to polymerize increases with the number of alkyl groups. The degree of conversion increases with the introduction of phenyl groups. Alkyl substituted monoallylsilanes are difficult to polymerize by (A) or (B). Polymerization probably occurs by cleavage of the double bond, since the infrared spectrum showed the absence of double bonds. A clearly defined second component (Fig. 2a) (III) was found by electron paramagnetic resonance. Introduction of a phenyl group in (II) reduced the amount of this second component (Fig. 2б), and introduction of two phenyl groups in the case of diphenylallylsilane led to the disappearance of this component (Fig. 2в). Fig. 2 shows the epr spectrum of dimethylallylsilane, having no hydrogen at the silicon atom. The presence of free radicals in monomers irradiated at -196°C and the similarity of their infrared spectra with those of initiated monomers indicate radical

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B110/B216

Catalytic and radiation polymerization...

polymerization. Copolymerization of (I), (II), and (III) with acryloni-
trile was carried out at various component ratios and γ-doses of $10 \cdot 10^6$ r.
The copolymerizates obtained (Table 3) are not fusible below 300°C and
char at 300°C. The weak or absent double bond band of the acrylonitrile
copolymerizates of (III) and (IV), respectively, show that the allyl
groups must have reacted in copolymerization to a certain extent in the
case of (III) and quantitatively in that of (IV). Doses of $75 \cdot 10^6$ r at a
rate of $0.6 \cdot 10^6$ r/hr were applied for radiation copolymerization of di-
phenylallylsilane, (II), (II) and styrene in varying ratios. Co-
polymerizate composition does not depend on the initial mixture, the
organosilicon component varies between 11 and 17 %. Copolymerizates
containing more than 10 % organosilicon components are viscous and
elastic, at contents below 10 % they are solid. The copolymerizate of
styrene with (IV) in the ratio 1:1 is a hard substance.m.p. 245°C. To
48 g (2 g-at.) of magnesium in dry ether was added a mixture of 121 g
(1 mole) of ethyl bromide and 64.5 g (0.5 mole) of ethyldichlorosilane.
Yield: 120 g (85 %) of diallylethylsilane b.p. 142-149°C at 756 mm Hg.
The other silanes were prepared accordingly. For polymerization, the
silane derivatives (1 mole), together with benzoyl peroxide (0.1 mole)

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S/190/61/003/006/006/019
B110/B216

Catalytic and radiation polymerization...

were heated to boiling for 10 hr at atmospheric pressure. Polymer molecular weights were determined cryoscopically in benzene (Table 2). The silane derivatives were also heated for 10 hr with 15 % platinized carbon (1 g per mole silane). After 2 hr, the mixture was heated to 250°C. Triallylsilane was converted to a hard brittle powder within 30 min. Radiation polymerization was carried out in molybdenum glass tubes (10 and 20 ml) using a Co^{60} source of capacity 20,000 g-eq. Ra and electron accelerator of 800 kev. The γ-dose rate was $0.63 \cdot 10^6$ r/hr, irradiations being performed at ~100°C for homopolymerization and 20°C for copolymerization. The monomers and polymers were analyzed in a ИКС-14 (IKS-14) spectrometer using NaCl prisms for the 2000-70 cm^{-1} range and LiF prisms for the 2000-2300 cm^{-1} range. Liquid monomers were examined in the undiluted state at a thickness of 0.014 mm. The epr spectra were taken in molybdenum glass tubes of 4 mm thickness at 196°C and -78°C at a dose rate of $15 \cdot 10^6$ r/hr. The authors thank M. P. Teterina for carrying out the spectroscopic analysis. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 2: D. C. White, E. G. Rochow, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 76, 3897, 1954. Ref. 4: Y. M. Curry,

Card 4/13 5

Catalytic and radiation polymerization...

J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 78, 1686, 1956. Ref. 5: Y. H. Curry, J. Amer. Chem.
Soc., 80, 1219, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of
Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1960

Table 1: Properties of allylsilane derivatives.   1) Monomers; 2) b.p.,
°C; 3) found; 4) calculated; 5) yield, %.

(1) Мономеры	(2) T. кип.,°C (мм)	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MRD (3) найдено	(4) вычислено	(5) Выход, %
(C₂H₅)₂F₂H₂Si₁₁₁	126—127	1,4302	0,7538	43,90	43,99	58,4
C₂H₅C₂H₅C₂H₅Si₁₁	76—78(3)	1,5124	0,8935	59,21	59,24	50,3
(C₂H₅)₂C₂H₅Si₁₁	132—135(2)	1,5762	0,9954	74,49	74,52	62,0
C₂H₅(C₂H₅)₂Si₁₁	112—110	1,4503	0,7784	48,53	18,36	85,0
(C₂H₅)₂Si₁₁	42—44(2)	1,4082	0,8012	52,00	52,82	65,0

Card 5/79-5

1. FEL'DMAN, A. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Pharmacy

7. On the introduction of some elements of I. P. Pavlov's theory into the work of pharmacies. Apt. delo no. 2. '52.

9. **Monthly List of Russian Accessions**, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

FEL'DMAN, A. S.

43241
S/844/62/000/000/081/129
D423/D307

5.3700

AUTHORS: Topchiyev, A. V., Lyashenko, I. N., Nametkin, N. S., Polak, L. S., Teterina, M. P., Fel'dman, A. S. and Chernysheva, T. I.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of allyl silanes

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniy po radiatsionnoy khi-mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 477-483

TEXT: A study was made of the radiation polymerization of organo-silicon compounds in order to explain the mechanism of the process. Mono-, di- and triallyl silanes were subjected to γ radiation from Co^{60} at an intensity of 3.4 x 10^6 ev/cm^3.sec at 100°C. A similar se-ries of tests was carried out using benzoyl peroxide as inhibitor. Reactivity of the monomers increased with increasing number of the allyl groups. Ir spectra of polydiallylethylsilanes showed that the Si-H bond was preserved and that polymerization occurred only at the expense of the double bond of the allyl group, in contrast to

Card 1/2

Radiation polymerization of ...

S/844/62/000/000/081/129
D423/D307

polymerization of diallyl silane in the presence of platinized car-
bon, where new Si-C bonds were formed. The radical mechanism of the
process was confirmed. Solid, insoluble copolymers with acryloni-
trile were obtained, which did not melt below 300°C. The molar ra-
tio of the organosilicon component of the copolymer to the acrylo-
nitrile component increased with its increase in the initial mix-
ture, the dependence being stronger at lower dosages. Examination
of the ir spectra showed differences in structure between the co-
polymers of acrylonitrile with diallylethyl silane and ethylphenyl
silane. Copolymerization with styrene was studied, finding that the
yields of copolymer increased with dosage up to a constant maximum
of 50 - 60% for a dose of 28 - 42 x 10^{20} ev. The dependence of
yield, composition and molecular weight on the composition of the
initial mixture was also studied. It was concluded that polymeriza-
tion proceeded by a radical mechanism. There are 8 figures and 1
table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sintezy AN SSSR (Insti-
tute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

BROVMAN, Ya.S.; KOCHUBIYEVSKIY, F.D.; FEL'DMAN, A.V.

Transistor amplifiers in regulated electric drives.
Elektrichestvo no.5:32-38 My '62.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Novosibirskiy zavod tyazhelykh stankov i krupnykh
gidropressov.
                    (Electric driving)
                (Transistor amplifiers)

BRESLAV, I.Z.; SLEZINGER, P.I.; FEL'DMAN, A.V.; KRUSHCHEV, A.P.

Converters of phase-type control systems of electric drives.
Elektrichestvo no.7:48-53 Jl '64.   (MIRA 17:11)

1. Novosibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrotekhnicheskiy
institut.

BRESLAV, I.Z. (Novosibirsk); FEL'DMAN, A.V. (Novosibirsk)

Programming of acceleration and deceleration for the program
control systems of electric drives. Avtom. i telem. 26 no.10:1862-
1866 O '65.   (MIRA 18:10)

FEL'IMAN, A.V., inzh.

Contactless speed control of an electric drive. Elektrotekhnika
36 no.1:54-57 Ja '65.   (MIRA 18:3)

L 44001-66   EWT(d)/EWP(1)   IJP(c)   BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6029947   **SOURCE CODE:** UR/0413/66/000/015/0112/0112

INVENTOR: Bay, R. D.; Breslav, I. Z.; Brovman, Ya. S.; Pel'dman, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Linear digital circular and elliptic interpolator. Class 42, No. 184528

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 112

TOPIC TAGS: interpolation, interpolator

ABSTRACT: The linear digital circular and elliptical interpolator whose block dia-
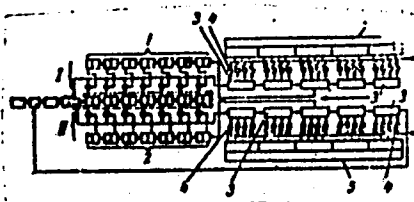gram is shown in   Fig. 1 is described. It consists of a unit for measuring the

Fig. 1. Linear digital interpolator

I, II - Decimal multipliers;
1, 2 - register-counters; 3 - binary-
decimal counter; 4 - voltage pulse
gates; 5 - decade register.

frequency from two coordinates by means of two binary multipliers having one common
frequency divider and two register-counters.   The latter contain negative
feedback in the form of an additional counting block. It is applied from the outputs

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of each binary multiplier of one coordinate to the counting input of the register-
counter from the binary multiplier for the other coordinate. The interpolator also
contains one decimal multiplier for each coordinate. These, in turn, are comprised
of a decade (binary coded decimal) counter, voltage pulse gates, and a decade regis-
ter for the entry of initial data corresponding to the radius of curvatures, ellipse
minor axes, and linear displacements. The counting input of each decade counter is
connected to the output of the binary multiplier of one coordinate. The output of
each decade from a pair of decades of the same order belonging to the decade counters
from each coordinate, which assure the entry of five pulses into these decades, is
connected to the counting input of the register-counter of the other coordinate.
This counter arrangement facilitates a more convenient entry of initial data and at
the same time simplifies the programming for the interpolation of circular or
elliptical axes whose angles are multiples of $\pi/2$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

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KRUPENINA, M.M.; FEL'DMAN, A.Ya.; ZABELOTSKIY, L.M.; BUBNOV, P.I., red.;
SEGAL', N.M., red.; DMITRIYEVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Yarn beam frame without tensioning tent for ribbon looms] Bes-
shatrovaia navoinaia rama k lentotkatskomu stanku. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl. SSSR, 1956. 34 p.
(MIRA 11:10)

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Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii.
(Looms)

ZABELOTSKIY, Lazar' Markovich; KUZ'MIN, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; FELDMAN, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; APTEKIN, V.I., retsenzent; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; GRACHE, A.M., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Reference manual for the manufacture of spun and woven goods; ribbon and braid weaving] Spravochnik po tekstil'no-galantereinomu proizvodstvu; lentotkachestvo i pletenie. Moskva, Gos. nauchno- tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 565 p.
(Textile machinery)   (Weaving)   (Spinning)   (MIRA 11:9)

FELDMAN, A. YE., STROZHKO, I. K., TSIYELENS, E. A., and VALDMAN, A. R. (USSR)

"Biological Role of Vitamin B12 in Nutrition of Farm Animals and Fowl."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

CP FELDMAN, B.A

13

Research on the use of offset forms of oxidized aluminum.
B. A. Feldman. *Poligraf. Proizvodstvo* 1948, No. 3, 14–16;

Chem. Zentr. 1949, 315.—Oxidized Al forms are recommended in place of Zn forms. Discharging is done in the same manner as with Zn forms. The soln. contains $Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$, H_3PO_4, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, HNO_3, and dextrin. Better results are obtained with white discharge, i.e., with a H_3PO_4 soln. (14 mg./l.) contg. starch as the colloid. With the Al forms the no. of prints can be increased from 40 to 50 thousand.   M. G. Moore

FEL'DMAN, B. A.

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Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

AUTHORS: Chentsov, A.V., Fel'dman, B.A. and Shavrin, S.V.

TITLE: On the Problem of Drop in Blast Temperature in the
             Blow Pipes of Blast Furnaces (K voprosu o poteryakh
             temperatury dut'ya v soplakh domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, pp 495-496 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In view of the lack of agreement in the published
             literature on the temperature drop of blast in
             insulated and non-insulated blow pipes, thermal
             calculations (Fig 1) and experimental determination
             of the actual temperature drop in non-insulated
             blow pipes were carried out   It is pointed out that
             the differences in the temperature drop obtained by
             various authors may be due to using unscreened
             thermocouples. As a confirmation of the above
             supposition, a comparison of temperature drop of blast
             along the length of a blow pipe measured with
             unscreened and screened (Fig 2) thermocouples was
             carried out (Fig 3). It was found that the temperature
             drop of blast, measured with screened thermocouples,
             was 11-12°C as against 20-24°C when measured with

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On the Problem of Drop in Blast Temperature in the Blow Pipes of Blast Furnaces   SOV/133-59-6-3/41

unscreened thermocouples. There are 3 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii UFAN i Alapayevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Institute of Metallurgy of the UFAN and the Alapayevsk Metallurgical Combine)

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NIKITENKO, M.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, B.A., inzh.; LOMAKA, N.F., inzh.;
BULATOV, B.I., inzh.

Using bauxite-titanium foundry pig iron. Stal' 23 no.6:573-574
Je '63.   (MIRA 16:10)